Turning now to Figure 7, a perspective view of the process step of Figure 6 is shown. As shown, all of the components of both PWB 4 and PWB 5 can be assembled and completed prior to the separating and/or tilting step. Moreover, complete circuit and functional testing of individual boards PWB 4 and PWB 5 can be completed simultaneously, thereby avoiding inventory and handling expenses and problems. Such testing is exemplified by the exemplary process shown in Figure 11. Moreover, because connectors 11-14 are already inserted on single substrate board 2 prior to separation or tilting, then the entire PWB assembly of both boards can be completely circuit and functionally tested prior to separation. This is a major advantage over the prior art since, as discussed above, such combined testing normally cannot be completed until after each board is separately manufactured, inventoried, handled, retrieved, and inserted in a socket fixture. Under the prior art, when the combination of boards fails a test, the correction process must both determine whether the defect occurred in the connecting and fixturing process or whether a defect occurred on one of the boards due to mishandling during handling and assembly. In the process of the present invention, testing need occur only once on both the individual and the connected combination of boards.